

THE NEWS-HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1837. Entered at Post-office, Hillsboro, Ohio, as second-class matter.

HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND CO., O., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1893.

VOL. 56—NO. 13

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 7th, 1893.

What will the Republicans do in the coming Congress? That question has been asked so often since Mr. Cleveland issued his unexpected proclamation convening Congress in extra session on August 7, that your correspondent has endeavored to answer it by obtaining the views of the Republican Congressmen who have been in Washington during this week. Not many of them have been here, but the unanimity of opinion among those seen makes it fair to assume that they voiced the sentiments of at least three-fourths of the Republicans in the Senate and House, and their opinions may be summed up about thusly: The Democrats having a majority in both House and Senate, there exists no reason for the promulgation of a Republican program. That is the business of the majority. When that program is presented, the Republicans, with few exceptions, may be counted upon to lay aside all desire to obtain mere partisan advantage and to stand up for so much of it as may be for the benefit of the country. In short, if Mr. Cleveland's program be a patriotic one it will be supported by the Republicans, who have in every public crisis since the party was represented in Congress proven themselves to be patriots first and partisans afterwards. Nobody need worry about the position of the Republicans in Congress; they will be found voting for the right every time.

Everybody, including members of the cabinet and other leading Democrats, are in the dark about what Mr. Cleveland's program will be. It is known, of course, that he wishes the Sherman silver law repealed, but nobody seems to know whether he has any idea of a substitute for that measure that will provide in some way for the silver already owned by the government, both coin and bullion, as well as for the future of silver as a money metal. It is not necessary for a man to be a skilled financier in order for him to see the necessity for some substitute. The Sherman law repealed all other silver laws and to unconditionally repeal it would be to wipe out all recognition of silver money, to put the country upon a single gold standard and to turn the silver money now owned by the government into just so many ounces of silver bullion; and few even among the most extreme advocates of gold standard believe that such a radical change could be so suddenly made without wholesale disaster, and it is not believed here that it will be possible to accomplish the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, while the belief is general that it can easily be repealed if a reasonable and sensible substitute therefor is presented. Mr. Cleveland has a grand opportunity to prove himself a patriotic President and his message to Congress, which will be generally accepted as the official program of his party, will show to what extent he takes advantage of it.

While there are a few men here who profess to believe that the extra session will be a short one, the great majority believe that it will run into the regular session and that the regular session will be one of the longest ever held. An offer was made without a taker, by a Democratic Congressman, to wager from \$100 to \$500 that Congress would be in session August 7, 1894.

It is already certain that it is going to be a fighting session, but the fighting is going to be among the Democrats. The first fight will be on the proposed cloture rule, which will be antagonized by what are known as the silver Democrats, and the Republicans may conclude to take a hand in it. Then there will be a fight over the important House chairmanships. Springer, Holman and Bland are all stated to be turned down, and they will not give up easily.

A little incident took place on Wednesday of this week in the temporary office of the Record and Pension division of the War Department, which passed through the Ford's Theatre horror, that adds another proof to the many already existing that a black skin may hover a hero's heart. It was the presentation of a handsome gold watch to the negro, Basil Lockwood, who at the risk of his own life was instrumental in rescuing seventy-five clerks from the upper floor of the wrecked building. One of the rescued clerks made the presentation speech, and his closing words tell the story. "With the fearful crash of falling floors still sounding in our ears and the moans of our dying comrades coming up to us from the awful wreck, with the floor under our feet and the walls around us still trembling from the shock, you reached to us the ladder which then

seemed the span between time and eternity." The inscription on the watch reads: "Presented to Basil Lockwood by the clerks of the Record and Pension division of the War Department in recognition of his heroic conduct in the Ford's Theatre disaster June 9, 1893."

Bank Affairs.

Judge Ditty, the receiver of the citizens' National Bank, in an interview with the News-Herald assured us that it is not his intention to be harsh or oppressive on debtors who seem doing their best to meet the bank's claims against them. But where there is the slightest doubt on that score his instructions are to take prompt and vigorous action.

During the past few days the First National Bank of this city has been named by the Comptroller as the depository for the funds handled by the receiver, who is never allowed to hold receipts beyond three o'clock p. m. of the day of collection. His collections are deposited daily with the designated bank.

All depositors in the Citizens' Bank are required by law to make oath to their claims before a notary. This must be done within ninety days of the date of the appointment of the receiver, which, we think, was about the 27th of June.

Stockholders in the Citizens' Bank have been notified to pay an assessment of one hundred per cent. on their stock by the 7th of August. If, however, a stockholder can show satisfactory reason why he can pay only half at that date and give absolute security for the other fifty per cent. in thirty days, the receiver will accommodate him to that extent.

Nothing will probably be paid depositors until the expiration of the ninety days allowed for the proof of their claims.

It is, however, a matter of some relief that the First National, being the depository, will loan money to a limited per centage on properly authenticated certificates of deposit in the Citizens' Bank. This will, to that extent, relieve the stringency in the local money market.

On Saturday Judge Ditty, as receiver, took cognovit judgment on notes as follows:

Two from E. O. Hetherington—one for \$4,535.75, and one for \$356.50.

Hillsboro Manufacturing Co. (Bent Wood Works), \$11,443.33.

D. A. McConaughy and D. J. Vance, \$3,732.

On Monday suit was filed against the Bent Wood Works by Judge Ditty, and a receiver was asked for. In compliance with the action, Jas. McDermott was appointed receiver with bond fixed at \$20,000. It is claimed that the Bent Wood Works have assets far in excess of all liabilities, and that the business has not been a losing one. In view of these representations the operation of the plant will not be discontinued, unless, after a fair test, it shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the receiver that it can not be run at a profit.

The bank situation is shaping itself now for practical results. The depositors may rest assured that everything possible will be done in their interests.

No criminal action has been brought and there seems no intention of any, so far as known. It is claimed that some of our best citizens, men of unquestioned honor and integrity, would be technically liable to such prosecution. But, where there was clearly no criminal intent, or the most remote consciousness of criminality, it is hoped there will be no precipitation of trouble in that direction.

On the statement recently made by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, that a tariff for revenue only "means, if honestly interpreted, that duties shall be levied in such a way as to raise the most money without regard to the articles on which the tariff shall be levied," the New York Sun makes good the point that a tariff for revenue only admits of no free list, admits, without the burdensome levy, of no articles of necessity required by the poor, no articles of fine art, no tax calculated to elevate and educate, no raw material which will serve to promote American industry. On all these a tax must be levied and made high in proportion to the requirements of revenue. The greater the demand from the masses for articles of import, articles of necessity, such as sugar, tea and coffee and wearing apparel, the surer the tariff for revenue only means a horizontal impost upon everything imported. Such an arrangement could not escape being a heavy burden upon the poor.

The National Bank System.

There is a good deal of discussion now and a vast amount of misinformation about the National bank system, and there is at the same time an overwhelming amount of prejudice, says an able financial writer in the Ohio State Journal. Many people believe that the national banks are a monopoly, which is a gross misconception. Under the National bank act any company can organize and obtain a bank charter, with all its advantages, upon the same terms and equality with anybody else. There is no discrimination, and there can be no monopoly. Because of an impression that there is not enough money per capita in circulation, but on this point we shall not dwell at present.

The public should understand and appreciate the fact that National banks are largely discriminated against, instead of being favored by the laws of Congress. A National bank is required to deposit U. S. bonds as security for its circulation. For this it receives ninety per cent. of the par value of the bonds in circulating notes, but the bonds cost 110 or more, at this time averaging 110. In addition it is required to deposit five per cent. of its circulation with the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of its notes. Thus it is, it has but eighty-five cents in circulation on bonds and deposits that cost \$1.15, or thereabout. This does not pay the banks, and hence the large decrease in circulating medium of National banks.

There is now outstanding in National bank notes nominally \$172,000,000, but really only \$149,000,000. This is the measure of the contraction in National bank circulation. There has, of course, been an increase in silver certificates and Treasury notes, while greenbacks have neither increased nor diminished. It is now proposed to abolish the tax on State banks in compensation for the abolition of the silver purchasing act, under which fifty millions a year in circulation is issued.

The abolition of the tax on State banks, it is held, would lead to a large increase in circulating notes. What would be the character of these notes? Some years ago Jay Gould advocated this scheme in order to create a market for railway bonds. The manufacturers of State and municipal bonds would also favor such a scheme. The question is, however, whether such a scheme would secure a circulation compared with that of National bank notes. The latter are absolutely secure, and are equal to gold, not only in this country but in Europe, for they are unquestionably protected by the deposits of U. S. bonds, for which the government stands sponsor, and which it redeems whether the bank of issue is solvent or insolvent. No matter what may become of the bank, its notes are good. There never was better paper money than this anywhere in the world. A famous financier of England once said of it that England would be elated if it could have a system like ours. This complimentary tribute to our financial system should not be forgotten or disregarded.

The people say they want more paper money. The way to get it is to authorize the establishment of State banks, the issue of which shall be based upon State, railway or municipal bonds. How is this security to be valued? Who is to be responsible for such a circulation? These questions must be considered carefully. Speculators in railways would be enabled to issue bonds more freely if there should be market for them established through the organization of State banks. The same would be true of States and municipalities, and so, instead of having U. S. bonds as security for circulating notes, there would be innumerable kinds of bonds for security.

We have always contended that this system of banks led directly to "wild cat" currency, such as was in circulation during the fifties. The present generation of business men may have forgotten them, but the "old heads" can refer with feeling to the days when bank notes were of uncertain and shadowy value, and when those who held them did not sleep well o' nights. This character of currency was never hoarded. Now all classes of currency, including silver certificates, are locked up in safe deposit vaults or hidden away in trunks and stockings to guard against possible disaster. Gold is not hoarded, neither is silver. It would be a blessing to the country if timid persons would lock up silver instead of paper money, but they are careful not to do that. There is not any demand for silver dollars. Of more than four hundred million of these coins, there are not more than sixty million in circulation.

If an increase in paper money is absolutely needed, the way to get it should be through the National bank system.

Politicians propose to abolish the tax on State banks. It would, if carried out, open the sluice gates for the increase of State banks. Their circulation would be secured by State, railway and municipal bonds, and if a bank should fail the holders of its notes would be compelled to wait until the securities could be converted. If, under the National bank system, Congress would permit the issue of one hundred per cent. on the par value of the U. S. bonds deposited, and abolish the five per cent. redemption fee now required, the National banks would be enabled to issue a sufficient amount of currency to meet all legitimate demands of the nation.

It may be asserted that "the government is paying its debts," but is it not about time that an end should be put to this sentimentalism about the payment of the National debt? Would it not be better to authorize the issue of new bonds, to run many years, bearing a low rate of interest, for the purpose of stopping the tax upon the people who are now compelled to pay six or eight per cent. for money for the payment of bonds that can be placed for two per cent? Besides, these bonds would afford an opportunity to secure an enlargement of National bank circulation. It would not entail any monopoly, for, under the National bank system, monopoly is impossible because any set of men can, as said before, organize a National bank, provided they have the money, purchase bonds and issue circulating notes. This certainly would be better for the country than the establishment of State banks, the credit of which would scarcely extend beyond the limits of the State in which they were chartered. There are many States whose constitution will not permit of the establishment of State banks. Ohio is one of them. Under our constitution there can be no State banks of issue, and we should be compelled in the absence of National banks to rely upon other States for paper circulation.

It is not difficult to perceive the evils that would result from such a system. We do not hesitate to predict that the time will come when the people will find that it is better to have free silver, with its attendant train of evils, than State banks and the evils which, as experience has shown, would be sure to result from their establishment. We are decidedly in favor of the repeal of the silver-purchase act rather than flee to the evils which can not be foreseen.

Apologetic and Otherwise.

The Clinton county Democrat says it peruses the News-Herald with great interest, but doesn't like our way of crediting clippings taken from it to one of its contemporaries. We hasten to beg pardon. The Democrat, barring its politics, is so full of good things we may have lost the run of one or two in giving our credits.

By the way, there is something peculiar about this scissoring business. An outsider might think it no trick to clip all the reprint that appears in an ordinary newspaper. But if he had it to do he would soon find a difference between that work and the trimming of wall paper.

No matter how bright a writer may be he will not, if he is wise, confine himself entirely to his own town. He must not be a clam that never gets away from its shell. Readers now days want to see beyond the house they live in. They want to be in friendly touch with their neighbors. Hence, the importance of searching our exchanges with diligence.

But, there's a difference in exchanges. The editor soon learns, like the barefooted boy with a fish hook, that there are some places where the fishing is better than in others. We have a number of bright breezy exchanges, the reading of which furnishes abundant enjoyment. There are others which, by reason of their editorial tameness or typographic demerits, are very trying. Prominent wherever you look are reminders that "My boy was bad off," "Dr. McEmmell, of Iowa, says, etc.," "Are you going to the World's Fair?" "How's your liver?" "Try Hoodlum's Hustling Helpers!" "H. S. Conklin writes that he had abscesses on the liver, congestion of the brain, curvature of the spine and paralysis in both hind legs." "Take advantage of the cheap excursion to Chicago via New Market and Sugartree Ridge." "For that tired feeling and loss of appreciation take" a good rest and then pick up an exchange that has something in it.

There is another peculiar experience in reading exchanges. In your bright fresh exchange you read a crisp paragraph to the effect that "Charlie Foster failed last week," giving interesting particulars. Next week in a lot of other exchanges comes the same identical paragraph, "Charlie Foster failed last week." Another week passes and the

Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

story has spread farther. The backwoods papers are beginning to find out that "Charlie Foster failed last week." Still another week and the circus has grown, until we begin to be very apprehensive that Charlie Foster will never quit failing last week.

Some eastern exchange, a little pressed for news, revives the old story of the Maine man who built a nest in the cellar of his house and couldn't get it out. This is adapted to the existing time and location. Then some West Virginia liar has his man build a yawl in a garret at Parkersburg; then some western fellow steals the story and locates his man at Cairo. Thus it goes, until it is old and the readers of the respective papers have scratched themselves bald headed wondering who that blamed fool was, anyhow! By that time some other wonderful piece of fiction has been invented and is on its rounds.

Coming back to the start, we are glad to say that the News-Herald has an excellent lot of exchanges, and, if we should occasionally get their credits mixed, it may be attributed to a multiplicity of good things and not to any evil intent.

We Move to Amend.

We want to offer an amendment to Grover Cleveland's "whereas." In preparing the call for an extra session he says:

WHEREAS, the distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which prevails all business circles, have already caused great loss and damage to our people and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, causing distress and privation to our farmers and withhold from our working men the wages of labor.

This is very sadly true so far as it goes. But the whys and wherefores should continue something like this:

And, whereas, the Democratic party, without capacity for self-government, finds itself suddenly confronted with the astounding responsibility of conducting the national government, and whereas, the lunatics want free silver, others want gold; the importers want free trade, others oppose it; the populists want free fortunes and every mother's hungry son-of-a-gun wants an office, and whereas, we have promised them all to their heart's content, therefore, the people can't imagine what we are going to do—neither can we. It is consequently with extreme reluctance that I yield to popular demand and call MY menagerie together without having had the extended opportunity I had wished for preliminary training.

To insure a hearty appetite and in creased digestion take Simmons Liver Regulator.

He Came to Seek Quiet.

"What would take Judge Higgins away from his Highland county home on a day on which all patriotic people seek rest and recreation?" asked the Leader of Judge H. M. Higgins, of Hillsboro, whom he found enjoying a comfortable chair in the Warner House office, on "the day we celebrate."

"Now I hope you won't say anything about it in the Leader," remarked the facetious ex-Judge, "but the facts are there was so much excitement and hurrah contemplated at Hillsboro on the Fourth, that I didn't feel that I could stand it, and so came over to Chillicothe for rest and quiet."

"That, and that alone."

"Well, now that I am here, I may attend to a little business that is demanding some attention at this time."

And the Judge had to stay over until the next day to attend to it, for Judge Evans is a patriotic man, and had observed the Fourth as becomes a patriot. —Chillicothe Leader.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1893.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

The electric gong is being used by many of the leading railroads at their most dangerous crossings. Both the C. & O. and N. & W. are adopting them. The train makes connection with the appliance at some point above or below the crossing, and the gong commences a violent ringing three minutes before the train reaches the crossing at which the gong is placed, thus giving due notice of its approach.

Dept. Commander L. H. Williams, of Ripley, went to Indianapolis, recently and secured headquarters for the Ohio Department, G. A. R., during the National Encampment that meets there in September. It is said the Ohio quarters will be the best in the city.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.